

The Bulletin's Circulation Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population.

U.S. HAS DELIBERATE TRAPERS' RELEASE

State Department Has Sent a Note Demanding an Early Statement

CARRANZA ASKED TO PLACE HIMSELF ON RECORD

Intimation Behind the Language of Secretary Lansing's Communication is That Force Will be Met With Force—Military Situation Was Talked Over at the White House by President Wilson, Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge, Representatives Flood and Cooper—War Department is Speeding Up the Mobilization of National Guardsmen.

Washington, June 25.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troops taken prisoners at Carrizal, coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purpose of the Carranza government was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the state department received yesterday a communication from the de facto government, stating that Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing.

In reply, Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto government has to inform him as to the course of action it has determined upon through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military officers.

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing says, as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack without delay the American troops moving otherwise than toward the border, despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is reaffirmed in the American rejoinder.

Force Will Be Met With Force.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington government is determined that the de facto government shall not evade responsibility for the action it has taken, and is forced upon the United States.

Talks Over at White House.

The note and the military situation of the United States were talked over at the White House tonight by the president, with Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee, Senator Lodge, ranking representative member and Chairman Flood of the house committee on foreign affairs. Representative Cooper, ranking minority member of the house committee, was out of the city.

Conference Lasted an Hour.

After the conference, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." President Wilson had felt it necessary to acquaint congress with the state of affairs and the action, through the foreign affairs committee, he had indicated that he might desire to address a joint session of the house and senate in a day or two, but would not take this step until the Mexican government has been given an opportunity to reply.

Demands Release of Prisoners.

The president told those at the conference tonight of the note from Carranza avowing the attack on American troops at Carrizal and of the reply that he had directed to be sent. Senator Stone was very emphatic afterwards in regard to the demand for the release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said solemnly.

The senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually is here.

Awaiting Report From Pershing.

A final report from General Pershing is necessary, he said, in order that a clear understanding of what happened at Carrizal should be at hand. But in the interim, he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never let a peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

There is reason to believe that the military situation is influencing the administration's diplomatic course as well as to make it clear to the world and to the Latin American nations that the United States is being forced into war-like measures by the hostility of General Carranza.

Speeding Up Mobilization.

The war department is making every effort to speed up mobilization of the national guard. A few companies have been mustered in. Others will take the oath tomorrow. In 48 hours, probably a substantial force will be en route to the border to back up General Pershing's line. It may be four or five days, however, before the war department officials would feel safe in withdrawing regulars from the border posts to form the cutting edge of whatever force they may have to the special aid of General Pershing's column should aggressive action be ordered.

It seems doubtful that a formal diplomatic rupture will be in force before adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action is President Wilson's desire should General Carranza force the use of the army against him. Mr. Wilson's visitors thought tonight on the questions. Specific figures were not available as to the garrisons at various border towns; the number of guardsmen who have responded to the president's call or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the

border. These details have been left to the war department and Secretary Baker was not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the foreign affairs committee approved the president's course.

Mediation Not Discussed.

One fact as to the conference is significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The subject was not mentioned either by the president or his callers, Senator Stone said.

"This statement came in the face of a formal notification to El Paso, Mexico, by the Mexican ambassador, designating by his government today, that it approved the principle of mediation as proposed by several Latin-American countries. Mr. Arredondo expected early authorization to begin conversations with his Latin-American colleagues here, in an effort to divert the crisis to peaceful channels."

Nothing to Mediate.

There were no indications tonight that any diplomat had attempted to sound Secretary Lansing in this regard. It is known, however, that he holds that the United States is not going to mediate, since its only object is the protection of its own borders. He has formally notified all Latin-American governments that no aggressive purpose toward Mexico but it is resolved to free its citizens along the border of the danger of bandit raids.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS GET BORDER ORDER.

Will Entrain Today at 3 p. m. for Federal Service.

Framingham, Mass., June 25.—The first contingent of Massachusetts troops will entrain at 3 p. m. tomorrow for service on the Mexican border, according to orders transmitted from the state's general office to the camp tonight.

The orders specify for regiments of infantry, the first battalion of field artillery, hospital corps and the ambulance corps.

MEICANS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Men and Women Detained on Ground of "Military Necessity."

New York, June 25.—Military authorities of Mexico have prohibited the departure from that country of the majority of the men, women and children on the grounds of "military necessity" according to passengers and officers on the Ward Line steamship Esperanza, which arrived here today from Tampico, Vera Cruz and Progreso.

Passengers said the decree prohibiting emigration was issued from the office of the de facto president of the republic just prior to the sailing of the Esperanza from Tampico, and it had the effect of stopping between thirty and forty Mexicans who had planned to take the ship for the United States at Vera Cruz and at Progreso.

At Progreso, the last Mexican port of call for the ship, a Mexican who had gone aboard to attend to some business. He did not come back and the ship was prevented from being prevented from embarking.

The Esperanza brought more than 100 passengers from the Mexican port of Tampico. The majority of the men of the American owned mining and oil companies. They united in saying that the situation in all the ports was serious when they left and that the safety of Americans depended upon the uncertain power the military authorities held over the people, supported by the fear of United States war vessels which means generally believed to be waiting within an easy call.

TEXT OF NOTE SENT DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

Demands Release of Americans Taken Prisoners at Carrizal.

Washington, June 25.—The text of the note to the Mexican de facto government, transmitted today to James Lind Rogers, special representative of the Mexican government in Mexico City, says:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this government the following communication:

"Mexican Explanation.

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing."

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing."

Cabled Paragraphs

Italian Steamer Sunk.

London, June 25, T. P. M.—The sinking of the Italian vessel, Saturday Panny, of 1,968 tons gross, is reported. Seventeen men were landed.

Ins, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22nd instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, not withstanding the above orders and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter several men on both sides were killed and wounded and 17 American prisoners were made."

Note Sent Carranza.

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the de facto government the following: The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the secretary of state of the United States of June 24th but, in accordance, under instructions of your government that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuit of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that these objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico, but are on the contrary intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and territory from the depredations of States against irrepressible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders."

Demands Release of Americans.

"I am instructed therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States that may be in the hands of the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it has determined upon through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS.

Their Field Base on the Border Will Probably Be San Antonio.

Framingham, Mass., June 25.—Four regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, hospital corps and one field hospital company—constituting the greater part of the Massachusetts military mobilized here—received orders tonight to be ready to entrain for the Mexican border Tuesday morning, San Antonio, Tex. It is said, will probably be the field base of the Massachusetts troops.

TROOPS THAT HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT

Two Regiments of Infantry Among Those Called from Connecticut.

New York, June 25.—The following troops have been ordered out: New York—Four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, twenty second corps of engineers, one signal corps battalion, one field hospital company and an ambulance company. Connecticut—Two regiments of infantry, one ambulance corps company.

In all there will be 11 regiments of infantry, one complete regiment of cavalry, one complete regiment of field artillery with the usual hospital and ambulance units and signal corps for a total force. The crack commands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Florida, will be started for the border Tuesday or Wednesday.

General Wood announced that he had telegraphed General Pershing advising him of the intended departure of the troops and asking instruction as to where they are to be sent.

TWO AMERICAN CATTLEMEN KILLED BY MEXICANS.

A British Subject Died of Wounds Received in a Fight.

Douglas, Ariz., June 25.—William Robertson and Tom Snyder, American cattlemen, have been killed by Mexicans southeast of Nogales, Sonora, according to the statement today of military agents from the U. S. P. M. A. of Douglas. A British subject, who was wounded in the fight with Mexican cowboys in which Bill Parks, an American, was killed.

HARDFORD WOMAN JUMPED FROM SECOND STORY WINDOW

Had Been Arrested, Charged With Breach of Peace.

Hartford, Conn., June 25.—Mrs. Pauline Sedick died tonight in a hospital as the result of injuries received early today when she jumped from a second story window at police headquarters. She had been arrested, charged with breach of the peace.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT TO BE MADE THIS MORNING.

Secretary Lansing Made Announcement After a Conference.

Washington, June 25.—After conferring today with President Wilson and Secretary Baker, Secretary Lansing announced he would have an important statement on the Mexican crisis for publication tomorrow morning. Ranking democratic and republican members of the senate and house foreign affairs committees were summoned to a White House conference at 8 o'clock tonight.

Movements of Steamships.

New York, June 25.—Arrived steamers, St. Paul, Liverpool; Andania, London.

C. N. G. Ordered to the Border

TROOPS WILL ENTRAIN THIS AFTERNOON.

WERE SHORT OF FOOD

Recruits Have Not Yet Received Their Uniforms—Throng of Visitors Were on the Ground Sunday—Soldiers Are Taking Their Hardships Philosophically.

Camp Holcomb, Niantic, Conn., June 25.—The Connecticut state troops received their first evidence of the trials and tribulations of warfare today when for a dozen hours they were forced to stay under cover of their tents to avoid a heavy downpour of rain. To night the camp is more like a lake than anything else.

Shortage of Food.

There was a shortage of food and everything else the troops needed. In addition the new recruits who outnumber the experienced men by far, have not yet received their uniforms and territory that is located around all day in their wet civilian dress.

Thronged With Visitors.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the camp was thronged with visitors all during the day and tonight. The men were relieved of as much duty as possible. No drills or assemblies, except the regular roll calls, were held during the day, and permission was readily given all who desired to go to the mess hall, to the railroad station or to trolley lines outside the camp. Automobiles by scores filled one section of the parade ground, and the camp was crowded with visitors.

Camp Alive With Enthusiasm.

Word spread through the camp early in the day that definite orders had been received to move toward the Mexican border. The men were all alive with enthusiasm, and every one appeared to be eager to leave. Officers were busy with questions, and when it was learned that the report was not official considerable disappointment was manifest.

Troop A Is Complete.

Troop A, cavalry, of New Haven, is now complete. The members of it, who rode across state from the Elm City having arrived here at 11 o'clock in the morning. They were wet through, but they were all cheerful as they galloped across the parade grounds.

Rapid Recruiting.

The various companies of the First and Second regiments are rapidly filling up. The men are all eager to go, and officers feel assured that Connecticut will have recruited up to the full strength. Large batches of recruits were brought in from New Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown and other cities during the day.

Under Strict Military Rule.

Adjutant General George M. Cole will officially take up his headquarters here tomorrow morning and will see to it that the camp is kept under strict military rule.

Federal Officers Expected Today.

It is expected that federal officers will also arrive tomorrow to prepare for mustering the men into the United States army. Although there were rumors among visitors that some of the men would refuse to take the federal oath, which would bind them to the United States, nothing could be learned from the officers of any such contemplated action.

3,000 Troops Encamped.

Approximately 3,000 troops are now encamped here. Many of the recruits are not armed, so they will not enter with the first detachment. Fifteen surgeons tonight started to give the men the necessary medical examinations.

After a dreary day in camp, on account of downpour of rain, the news of the early start to the border was received by the militiamen with rousing cheers.

TO START FOR THE BORDER THIS AFTERNOON.

Adjutant General Cole Gets Order from Major General Wood.

Camp Holcomb, Niantic, Conn., June 25.—General Cole said tonight that the militiamen would be ready to start for the Mexican border tomorrow morning. He would state the destination of the men. Earlier in the evening he had announced that the troops would probably leave Wednesday or Thursday, but the urgency of General Wood's order caused him to decide to leave earlier.

15,000 GUARDSMEN START FOR BORDER TODAY

From Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

New York, June 25.—Fifteen thousand national guardsmen from the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut will start for the Mexican border tomorrow, General Leonard Wood announced late tonight.

POLICEMAN HANGED HIMSELF IN HARTFORD

Brooded Because His Brother Had Enlisted in Signal Corps.

Hartford, Conn., June 25.—John J. Kirby, a superannuated policeman, committed suicide by hanging at his home here today. He had been brooding because his brother, William J. Kirby, had enlisted in the local signal corps and had been ordered to go to the Mexican border. He leaves a wife and six children.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John O. Rowland.

Wallington, Conn., June 25.—Mrs. John O. Rowland, wife of the superintendent of the Masonic home here, died today after an illness of two weeks, aged 74.

Bukowina Under Russian Control

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS MAKING FOR CARPATHIANS.

ABANDON WAR STORES

French Have Recaptured from the Germans Trenches West of Thiaumont and Northwest of Verdun—British Artillery Was Active—Two Warships Torpedoed.

The Russians have conquered the whole of the Austrian crown land of Bukowina. The Austro-Hungarians are making their way toward the Carpathian passes. Kimpolung, in the southern part of Bukowina, has been occupied by the Russians, and the Austrians have fallen back between that town and Jakobov and to the northwest have evacuated the heights south of Schemetitz and Wisnietz.

Along the River in their drive toward Kolosia, the Russians have captured Wilschoff and Toulouoff. The Russian army is heavily in force, and prisoners, in war stores left behind in the retreat.

In Volhynia, Petrograd records, the capture of Kichin, near Chortkivsk, Lutske and an advance north of Rastvloff, while Berlin reports the putting down of Russian attacks to the effect of Vladimir-Volynsk and west of Dubno. Heavy fighting continues throughout this entire region.

French Recapture Trenches.

The French during attacks Saturday night recaptured from the Germans trenches west of the Thiaumont reboit northeast of Verdun and also made some progress in the village of Fleury according to the war office communication. Sunday saw no infantry activity in the Verdun region, but the bombardments on both sides were continued without intermission. There was also pronounced artillery activity between the British and Germans on the British portion of the Western Front.

In the Bosnian region and south of Arisero in the Austro-Italian theatre the Italians have attacked and driven back the Austrians at several points. In the Adige and Brenta sectors the Austrians again have increased in volume their artillery fire. There have been mutual shelling on towns and positions behind their respective lines by the Austrians and Italians.

In fighting between the Turks and Russians the Ottomans have driven the Russians from a convent in the region of Djilvialik, but later were forced under a violent counter attack to withdraw.

Refined granulated sugar was advanced to 7.65 cents a pound by the McCaskey Sugar Refining of Philadelphia.

The Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Co. of High Bridge, N. Y. increased its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Wheat dropped below the dollar mark at Chicago for the first time since the 1914 boom. July closed at 99 3/4.

A \$5,000,000 order for 1,000,000 brass time fuses for Great Britain was received by the Westinghouse Airbrake Co.

Two persons were killed and twenty or more injured when two electric railway cars collided at North Secwick, Pa.

An order for 1,000,000 cartridge cases for one-pounders were received by the Worcester Pressed Steel Co., from Russia.

Contracts for 200,000 pairs of army shoes to cost \$1,923,500 were awarded to two St. Louis firms by the War Department.

Police Lieut. James D. Hagerty of Indianapolis was shot and killed by Henry Down, a negro, whom he tried to arrest.

Fifty-seven passenger cars were ordered from the American Car & Foundry Co. by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad.

Leroy Glover, aged 18, died last night in a New Haven hospital as the result of being struck on the head by a falling telegraph pole.

The Battery Park National Bank declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Navigation shows that since June 20, last, 36 foreign built vessels were admitted to American registry.

After being out six days, a jury convicted the American Medical Association of libelling the Chattanooga Medicine Co. Damages were fixed at one cent.

A conference of Ulster Nationalists was held at Belfast, to consider David Lloyd George's plan for the settlement of the Irish question. The plan was accepted.

Juan T. Burns, Mexican Consul at New York, announced that 1,000,000 Mexicans have volunteered their service to Gen. Carranza in case of war with the United States.

Company M, first regiment is still in camp at Winsted, misunderstanding having arisen over orders to proceed to Niantic. It was said that the men would go to the camp early today.

Albert Capellehenry, public prosecutor of Namur, Belgium, was sentenced to 300 days imprisonment and fined 5,000 marks by the Germans for having imprisoned a German subject.

Application for charters were received by the comptroller of the Currency from the First National Bank of Baltimore, Md., and the First National Bank of New York, N. Y., each with \$25,000 capital.

Condensed Telegrams

Harvesting of Nebraska's wheat crop has begun.

Rhodesian gold output in May amounted to 7,650 fine ounces.

One hundred thousands visitors saw Atlantic City's carnival parade.

A membership to the New York Produce Exchange was sold for \$1,175.

Services on the new West End elevated line in Brooklyn opened Saturday.

Copper exports from Atlantic ports for the week ended June 23 totaled 4,859 tons.

Formation by the new Greek Cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis, has been completed.

The U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent.

Bank Commissioner Smith of West Virginia, closed the Central Banking Co. of Huntington.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was transferred for a consideration of \$65,000.

Summer headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy were opened at Patochoue, L. I.

Illinois oats acreage is estimated at 2.8 more than last year by the Grain Dealers' Association.

The Rev. John J. McCort auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, was appointed Bishop of Los Angeles.

British diplomatic agents in Mexico look after American interests there in case of a break.

No. 3 blast furnace of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. at Harrisburg will be remodeled at a cost of \$500,000.

Many cattle are being shipped from the Mexican border to northwestern ranges and Canada for grazing.

Articles of incorporation were filed at the State of New York by the American, Inc., capital \$25,000.

Bruno Karnowski, of New Haven, a recent immigrant, died last night by putting a bullet through his head.

Diplomas were awarded to 17 officers at the graduation exercises of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

Heavy property damage has been caused by the high water of the Missouri River at Great Falls, Mont.

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MARYLAND GUARDSMEN REFUSED TO TAKE OATH

Comrades Decorated Them With Yellow and Jeered Them.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—About 140 members of the Maryland National Guard in camp at Laurel today refused to take the oath containing the three years' reserve clause.

Several of them were banded together and strips of yellow tied to their uniforms. They were marched through the company streets while being jeered and called "See the yellow streak in their pants."

Capt. Morey Left in Desert to Die

HIS MEN ABANDONED HIM AT HIS OWN ORDERS

HOPELESSLY WOUNDED

Wrote a Letter While Hiding in a Hole About 2,000 Yards From the Scene of the Battle at Carrizal Which General Pershing Has Received.

San Antonio, Tex., June 25.—Mexican troops fired the first shot on the troops of the Tenth United States cavalry at Carrizal, but not until the American force, fearing an ambush, had advanced in battle formation, according to a letter written on the day of the fight by Captain Lewis Morey, commanding K troop of the Tenth cavalry, and forwarded to General Pershing by General Pershing tonight.

Captain Morey wrote the letter at 9.15 a. m. on June 21, while hiding in a hole about 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. Captain Morey was wounded and had another wounded man and three untrained troops were picked up by a detachment under Lieut. Henry A. Meyers, Jr., of the Tenth cavalry, and the letter brought to General Pershing today.

Ordered His Men to Abandon Him.

Captain Morey was left to die on the desert from thirst and his wounds. The men abandoned him at his own orders. The three untrained men carried him, according to their stories to Lieutenant Meyer, from the hole where he had hidden, and made their way nearly two miles from the battlefield. They were forced to stop night after night, and it was no longer possible to keep them from leaving him. They also thought him about to die from loss of blood and thirst and obeyed.

FOUR UNDERGROUND LABORERS KILLED IN BOSTON

Explosion of Compressed Air Released Bricks Which Fell on Them.

Boston, June 25.—Four underground laborers were killed yesterday at the bottom of an 85-foot shaft by an explosion of compressed air which released bricks, water and sand upon them. A man named John C. Corbett, a miner, was killed. He was taken to a hospital, but died. The explosion was caused by a hole in the shaft, which was blown through the air and caught on the derrick hook. He was taken to a hospital, but died.

The shaft in which the explosion occurred had been sunk on the city side of the reserve channel between South Boston and the city proper, and the workers were engaged in extending it under the channel. It was to be used as a conduit for wires by the Edison Electric Illuminating company, and was being constructed by the Hugh N. Sweeney company.

The men killed were alone in the shaft at the time, although the foreman and two others had mounted to the top of the shaft to clear the debris. The shaft opening to allow him to reach the bottom to recover the bodies.

MEDIATION OFFER BY SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS

General Carranza Has Already Accepted It in Principle.

Washington, June 25.—Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, acting on behalf of several South and Central American republics, will present to Secretary Lansing tomorrow an offer already accepted "in principle" by General Carranza, to mediate in the crisis with Mexico. Mr. Calderon declined to say tonight what his reply would be, but the administration has indicated repeatedly that it considers that there is nothing in its differences with the Carranza government that will admit mediation. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador here, today notified Minister Calderon, and Dr. Rafael Valdivia, the minister from Salvador, that while he had not received a final reply by the inquiry regarding the attitude of Mexico which they submitted to the de facto government, through him yesterday, a preliminary expression had come from his government accepting "in principle" the offer of mediation. He said General Carranza, in reply to some inquiries submitted by Latin-American diplomats at Mexico City, had informed the governments in question that he "would be pleased to accept their offers."

The Latin-American diplomats working to achieve